

## FIRST U. S. MEN CROSS THE RHINE

Yanks Jostled at Coblenz and Greeted With Sneers and Laughter.

## BIG FORTRESS IS ENTERED

Americans Take Over Ehrenbreitstein; People Expect Earlier Time Than With the British or French.

Coblenz, Dec. 16.—Sentries of the American and German armies face each other across the Rhine. From Amerbach, below Coblenz, northward to the British line, American forces hold the west bank of the stream. South of Coblenz advanced elements of the American army have reached the river.

The First and Third divisions have been designated to occupy the advanced positions along the 30-kilometer east of Coblenz, constituting the bridgehead stipulated in the armistice. The Thirty-second, Ninetieth, Fourty-second and Forty-third occupy positions in support of the advanced lines.

The First, Third and Fourth divisions are of the regular army. The Thirty-second is made up of National Guard regiments from Michigan and Wisconsin; Texas and Oklahoma National army men make up the Ninetieth, while the Forty-second is the Rainbow division, composed of National Guard regiments from Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Georgia, Ohio, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon.

The Thirty-second and Ninetieth will cross at Coblenz, and the others will use the bridges north and south of the city. Arrangements have been made to use troops if necessary to expedite the crossing.

Across the river from Coblenz, in the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, there has been a small force of Germans, but it has been withdrawn and an American force entered the fortress during the day, following a request to that effect from the German authorities.

A bottle thrown from a window by a woman at an American soldier has been the only overt act of hostility reported since the Americans have entered Coblenz. The incident was regarded as being trivial and it was left to the local police to deal with the woman. There has developed, however, within the last 24 hours an unmistakable air of independence on the part of the people, reflecting their conviction that the Americans are going to deal with them much more delicately than have the French or British with the people north and south of the city.

The position of the Americans is slightly peculiar. Coblenz was formerly occupied by a battalion which arrived on Sunday, and which served only as a guard, which probably would have been inadequate in event of serious trouble. German officers are being treated with the Americans authorities and discharged soldiers still wearing their uniforms, are still numerous in the streets, which seems to offer to the civilians who have not yet felt the strength of an invader's hand reason to believe that the Americans are not of a cruel and unfeeling nature.

## PUT BACK PASSENGER TRAINS

Director General McAdoo Announces Rail Service Will Be Restored to Normal.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Restoration of normal passenger service has now been undertaken by the railroad administration, said Director General McAdoo in a statement addressed to the American people withdrawing his plea made last January for curtailment of passenger travel for the war emergency.

Swiss Regulars Can Be Demobilized. Berne, Dec. 13.—The military minister, C. Decoppet, in the Swiss parliament, declared that there are now sufficient volunteers for the frontier guards and that therefore the regular troops can be demobilized. The volunteers are receiving 5% fines a day.

Deserter Gets Forty Years. Camp Dix, N. J., Dec. 14.—Private Theodore Carson of Philadelphia, who deserted and when recaptured refused to put on a uniform, was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Jay, N. Y.

I. W. W. Causes Cuban Strike. Washington, Dec. 14.—Information reaching the War Department indicated that the general strike called in Cuba is a result of I. W. W. and enemy propaganda. The report said order was being maintained.

Plex Succeds Schwab. Washington, Dec. 12.—Charles P. Plex, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation, is to succeed Charles M. Schwab as director of the corporation. He is said to be at headquarters here.

Belgian Troops Move Toward Rhine. London, Dec. 13.—Belgian advanced infantry marching toward the Rhine, has reached the line. Vireo-Duinen, southwest of Creffeld. Light elements are at Kuppenhill, northwest of Creffeld.

Foch Gives For More Time. Amsterdam, Dec. 12.—The Loket Anzeiger of Berlin says it learns from "reputable sources" that Marshal Foch has agreed to postpone the date for the surrender of all German locomotives until February 1.

Chile Rejects U. S. Offer. Buenos Aires, Dec. 12.—The reply of Chile to the offer of President Wilson to mediate in the controversy between Chile and Peru is looked upon by Chilean newspapers as a refusal to accept American mediation.

## TWO KINDS OF HUNGRY MEN



## WILL POLICE THE SEAS TWO SLAIN BY BANDITS

U. S. AND BRITISH NAVIES HAVE BIG TASK.

Admiral Badger Urges Appropriations Be Allowed to Make American Fleet Big as Any.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Appropriations to provide a navy for the United States by 1925 as large as that of any country was urged by Admiral Badger of the general board of the navy before the house naval committee. He declared the United States and England together could police the seas. One hundred and fifty German and seven Austrian submarines were sunk in the war prior to August, Admiral Badger told the committee, quoting reports from Admiral Sims. He said that the Germans had built 331 submarines and that the Austrians undersea fleet comprised only 35 craft, ten of which were obsolete. On August 1 last, Admiral Badger said, the Germans had 119 submarines operating in the Atlantic and 28 in the Mediterranean, while at the same time Austria had 18 in the Mediterranean.

Had the United States been fighting alone in the present war, the admiral said, its lack of ships would have been serious and perhaps fatal, because it has been learned that the navy must be strong enough not only to protect from invasion, but also to drive the enemy's navy from the seas.

He told the committee that the country never has been and probably never will be again, as well prepared to build a powerful fleet as at present. Admiral Badger said the general board had recommended, before the armistice, instead of the three-year program, as recommended by Secretary Daniels, a six-year, providing for the construction of 12 battleships and 12 battle cruisers.

Germany had 56 capital ships in her navy, including 10 dreadnaughts, when the war began, and had seven other dreadnaughts under construction, Admiral Badger said. He added that he believed work on the seven was discontinued and material was used for submarine construction.

The German gun that shelled Paris was a "15-inch or one reduced to nine," Admiral Badger said.

## CORN YIELD TAKES A DROP

Reported About 300,000,000 Bushels Under Estimate by Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Final report on the grain production of the United States was issued by the department of agriculture. Figures on the corn yield proved a disappointment and were about 300,000,000 bushels less than popular estimates by private experts. The wheat yield was fully up to earlier expectations and over 200,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's crop.

Corn is given at 2,582,514,000 bushels and compares with over 3,000,000,000 bushels last year. The winter wheat crop is placed at 338,400,000 bushels and that of spring wheat at 358,051,000 bushels, or a total of 917,450,000 bushels, compared with 650,000,000 bushels last year. Oats yield is placed at 1,538,350,000 bushels, or a little below last year's figure. Rye crop is 80,108,000 bushels, compared with 50,000,000 bushels last year, while the barley crop of 250,375,000 bushels compares with 208,000,000 bushels last year.

May Occupy Ruse Cities. London, Dec. 16.—Allied occupation of Petrograd, Kronstadt and Moscow is advocated by Rear Admiral Kemp in a letter to the Times. He is senior British naval officer in northern Russian waters until November.

800,000 Tons of Shipping Back. Washington, Dec. 16.—Ships with aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 tons have been designated to be held over by the army quartermaster department to the shipping board for return to trade routes.

U. S. Officers Are in Berlin. Berlin, Dec. 14.—General Herries and Lieutenant Gallia, of the American commission for the repatriation of war prisoners arrived in Berlin last night. They had a 24-hour ride from Spa.

Warns of "Flu" Renewal. Washington, Dec. 14.—Warning to the country that the influenza epidemic is by no means ended and that all possible precautions against the disease should be taken was issued by Surgeon General Blue.

Ask Packing Regulation. Washington, Dec. 12.—Regulation of the meat-packing industry, in view of the federal trade commission's charges that it is controlled by five leading packers, was proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Sims of the house.

What U. S. Ships Did. Washington, Dec. 12.—Of the 2,079,880 men taken over the statistics show 46% per cent were carried in American ships, 45% in British and the balance in French and Italian vessels, according to official figures.

## BARES HUN PLOT TO START WAR

Big Spy Squad Was Sent to the United States in 1914.

## PROOF IS GIVEN TO SENATE

Intention of Kaiser to Begin Conflict Told in Berlin at a Conference Held July 10, 1914, Committee Is Informed.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The German government July 10, 1914, informed about 120 German civilian employees at a conference in Berlin that a world war would be started soon, Capt. G. B. Lester of the army intelligence service testified before the senate committee investigating German and brewers' propaganda. The employees were dispatched to all parts of the world, 31 coming to the United States to stimulate pro-German propaganda.

Captain Lester declared. He said his information came from an unnamed informant, now in Germany in this country. Between 200,000 and 300,000 persons of pro-German sympathies, including many Americans, volunteered before the United States entered the war to obtain information of all kinds for the German espionage system in this country, reporting to local German consuls and propaganda agents, Captain Lester testified.

The German propagandists landed in the United States in August, 1914, on the same boat with Dr. F. H. Albert, known as the paymaster of the enemy propaganda system in this country, and immediately formed the nucleus for German propaganda.

J. J. Dickinson of Washington, a former captain in the U. S. A., Captain Lester told the committee, acted as a courier for the Kaiser's agent, Sylvester Viereck. Dr. Karl F. Fehr and Dr. H. F. Albert and obtained employment by them in 1915 on his statement that he had access "to the back door of the White House." The witness said Dickinson succeeded a man named F. D. Schrader as Viereck's agent.

Captain Lester also read a telegram sent from the German embassy in Washington to the German foreign office, September 9, 1914, saying: "Chicago Tribune friendly paper."

From that cage he hastened to the one where the murdered teller lay. He thrust rolls of bills into a linen bag, and when Henry V. Coons, assistant treasurer of the bank, ran forward, he, too, was shot. He died later at a hospital.

Then both robbers made a dash for the street and shot a detective in the arm as they ran.

Neither man is seriously wounded. Grunewald being given a scalp wound and temporarily dazed, while Riedel's thumb was injured. Riedel fired one shot to give the alarm after the robbery.

The police are convinced that the robbery was committed by men thoroughly familiar with the plant.

## SMYNNANS TELL OF SLAVERY

Thousands of Turkey's Victims Return Home in Pitiful Condition—Young Girls Sold.

Smyrna, Dec. 16.—Several thousand former inhabitants of Smyrna and of nearby localities have arrived in Smyrna during the last few days, coming from the inland districts where they had been deported by the Turkish authorities. Their condition is pitiful. It is asserted that about half the people deported died of bad treatment or from lack of food. It is said that the women were subjected to brutal treatment and that young girls were sold as slaves to Turkish nobles. There were violent demonstrations throughout Smyrna against Germans and Turks when the deported people arrived here.

## ASKS MARSHALL TO PRESIDE

Vice President Takes Chair at the Cabinet Meeting—First Time in History.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Abandonment of 19 war construction projects, including a number of nitrate and other chemical plants, was announced by the war department.

U. S. Motorboats to Patrol Rhine. Paris, Dec. 13.—American built motorboats will patrol the Rhine. They are being brought up the Seine river from Havre, on the coast.

Hall Ship With 1,064 Yanks. New York, Dec. 16.—The American transport De Kalb, bringing 1,020 men and 44 officers of General Pershing's army from France, arrived here. A revenue cutter went out to meet the returning soldiers.

Yanks May Occupy Berlin. Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—The German government will ask the allied armies to occupy Berlin in case the bolshevik movement continues to grow, Philip Scheidemann declared in a speech at the capital.

Find Missing Mine Sweeper. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 13.—One of the French mine sweepers reported lost a storm week ago was seen in Richardson's bay by officers of the Midland Prince, which has arrived here.

Easy With Coblenz. Amsterdam, Dec. 13.—The commander of the American forces in Coblenz has announced that public life there was much as usual and no hampering measures will be taken by the American forces.

Brazil Seeks War Prisoners. Washington, Dec. 12.—At the request of the Brazilian government, the United States has taken up formally with Berlin the question of the release of Brazilian prisoners of war in Germany.

## NO FOOD FOR REDS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 13.—According to reports from Berlin, the entente governments will refuse to send foodstuffs to Germany until an order for the dissolution of the soldiers and workers council is made.

## WILSON DUMAGE PAID LAFAYETTE

President Places Wreath on Tomb of Hero.

## GERMAN SPY IS CAPTURED

Hun Suspected of Being Secret Agent Is Caught Near Wilson's Paris Home—Given Another Great Ovation, Last Formal One.

Paris, Dec. 16.—A German suspected of being a spy was arrested in the neighborhood of President Wilson's Paris residence.

Paris, Dec. 16.—President and Mrs. Wilson left the Murat residence at ten o'clock Sunday morning to attend services at the American Presbyterian church in the Rue de Berri.

After his return from church, the president rested for a few minutes and then went to the Picpus cemetery, in the southeastern section of Paris, to visit the tomb of Lafayette.

President Wilson placed a wreath upon the tomb of Lafayette. Attached to this was a card upon which was written: "To the Memory of the Great Lafayette From a Fellow-Servant of Liberty."

President Wilson at three o'clock in the afternoon left the Murat residence to call on President and Madame Poincare at the Palace of the Elysee.

Later the president had a conference with Premier Clemenceau and Colonel House, after which he went to afternoon services in an Episcopal church.

Reception Unsurpassed in Paris. Today's reception for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the historic city hall of Paris surpassed in splendor even Saturday's welcome of the American executive. The reception, unsurpassed in the history of the capital, was the last formal function tendered the president on the occasion of his arrival.

The streets were filled all day long by tremendous crowds, hundreds of thousands scrambling to get a glimpse of the president and Mrs. Wilson.

In front of the Hotel Crillon, where the American peace delegates are quartered, thousands waited throughout the day watching Secretary of State Lansing and his conferees pass in and out.

The evening papers published detailed accounts of President Wilson's movements, two special articles dealing exclusively with the "Wilson smile."

Premier Clemenceau is quoted as saying: "Paris never saw such a demonstration. I doubt if it has ever been equaled anywhere."

Wilson Scouts Story. All official news is deeply impressed with the influence President Wilson is plainly having on the rank and file of the French people. His fellow delegates to the peace conference are freely commenting on this.

Henry White, Republican member of the peace mission, said Sunday: "I know my French, and love them. Yet even I am surprised at the depth and warmth of the affection publicly displayed toward Mr. Wilson. It is an excellent omen."

The president's plans are for the moment rather hazy, owing to the attitude of the British and Italian premiers to reach Paris in time for his arrival here. However, Mr. Wilson is determined to utilize all his available time in taking part in getting together meetings. He is confident the sessions to be held within the next seven days will result in a common understanding.

Despite assertions that Great Britain and France are aligned against the United States, the president refuses absolutely to believe any such thing.

Mr. Wilson is known to be confident Premier Clemenceau is keenly sensing public opinion and that the French prime minister will not be a party to any measure which would interfere with the cordial relations of all the allies.

## JAMES PERSHING IN WARNING

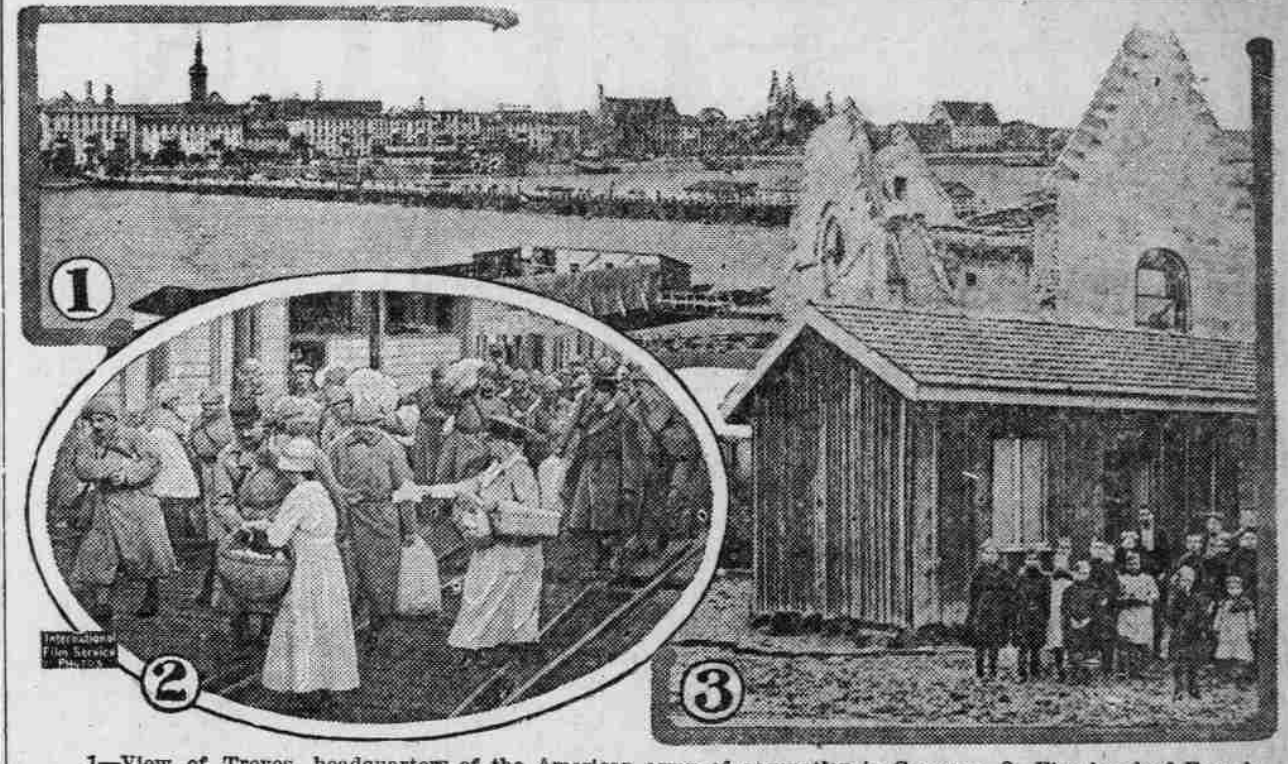
Any Generosity to Germans Would Be Misconstruction, Says General's Brother.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—"I believe the president was right in going to the peace conference," said James Pershing, brother of Gen. John J. Pershing, at a meeting of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery auxiliary here.

"Germany must be made to pay," continued the speaker. "Any show of generosity toward her would be taken as a sign of weakness. I want to see their presence—or wait for some one else to inquire the visitor's errand. Any employee who happens to be near him a stranger enters should address him courteously and ask if he can take a message or be of assistance. The visitor's impression of the employer often is affected by the attitude of the employee.—Bridly Bye.

## Principle of Turbine.

A turbine is a water wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on a vertical shaft. They are of various construction, and may be divided into reaction turbines, impulse turbines and combined reaction and impulse wheels, which include the best modern type of turbines. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel.



1—View of Trier, headquarters of the American army of occupation in Germany. 2—Five hundred French veterans in San Francisco on their way from the European battle front to Siberia, given flowers and cigarettes by Red Cross workers. 3—One of the hundreds of improvised schoolhouses erected in northern France by the American Red Cross.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Great Britain and Mr. Wilson Likely to Agree as to the "Freedom of Seas."

## ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED

Allies Will Demand That Germany Pay Their War Bill of \$120,000,000,000—Conditions in Land of Huns Still Are Chaotic—President Reaches France.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

There are indications in the dispatches from Europe that the biggest problems of the peace conference may be solved more easily and amicably than had been feared. The greatest of these, possibly, is the matter of the "freedom of the seas." The Germans and certain others had been hoping that this rather nebulous question would be the cause of trouble between America and Great Britain, and there is no doubt that the British have been preparing to contend firmly that they must not give up the weapon that really saved the world from the Huns and that is so necessary to the safety of their widespread empire.

Their public men, from Lloyd George down, all have said this frankly without waiting for President Wilson to define publicly just what he means by the phrase "freedom of the seas."

London now professes to have accepted the differences between Mr. Wilson and the British in this matter will not be difficult of adjustment.

St. Frederick E. Smith, attorney general, expressed succinctly Britain's attitude when he said: "I am not sure that Great Britain will not have to say to the allies at the peace conference: 'We shall be quite satisfied with such a definition of freedom of the seas as will enable the British navy in the unfortunate event of future wars to do exactly what the British navy has done in the past.'"

The premier himself, addressing a meeting at Bristol, said emphatically: "Wherever the request comes from, we are not going to give up the principle of the seas, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

It is to be regretted that some voices are being raised in England as well as in America in favor of a "soft peace," for fear the German people will be leniently treated.

Repeating his declaration that Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity, he said the war bill of the allies against the Huns is \$120,000,000,000. The whole wealth of Germany, as estimated before the war, would fall short of this sum by between twenty and forty-five billions.

However, the premier says the allies propose to exact the entire cost of the war from Germany, that it can be exacted in such a way that it will do no harm to the country that pays it, and that the demands of the allies must come in front of the German national war debt. A British commission already has reported on Germany's capacity to pay.

Belgium, France and the other victorious nations of Europe, it may be assumed, are no less determined than is Great Britain to compel Germany to stand the full cost of the fearful conflict she started. It is likely France will occupy the German lands west of the Rhine until payment has been made.

Belgium probably will come out of the war greater in territory than when she went in. She intends to ask the restoration of the parts of the province of Limburg and Luxembourg which went to Germany and Holland by the international treaty of 1839, and also to ask that the Dutch return the land which includes the lower Scheldt.

## CHANCE TO STUDY IN FRANCE

American Army of Occupation Is Offered All the Country's Educational Resources and Facilities.

Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of French-American affairs, has cabled Secretary Baker from Paris offering to place the educational resources and facilities of the French government at the disposal of American soldiers in the army of occupation and of those who will be delayed in returning home.

## WOULD NOT TRUST GERMANY

French High Commissioner Warns the United States to Beware of Deceitfulness of Huns.

Though the German emperor has abdicated, "kulturs still wants to reign," Edward de Billy, French high commissioner in the United States, declared in an address before the Southern Commercial congress at Baltimore. He warned the American public against "rushing to resume the pursuit of peace" before the end of the war is proclaimed.

The German delegates signed the armistice agreement, which they "reached as another scrap of paper," and for whose amendment they had already begun a campaign of propaganda, to save their territory from invasion, he said.

As to Germany and her associated powers, he advocated that they be denied "our friendship and trade relations until they have given proof of such a change of heart as to be worthy of our friendship."

While the allied nations, generally agreed that the former kaiser and his fellow conspirators must be brought to trial for their crimes, are discussing ways and means of bringing this about, William Hohenzollern is preparing to resist extradition from Holland, and is getting ready his defense in case Wilhelm's government does give him up. The Dutch premier declares the former emperor is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland, and is not interested, since he went there as a private citizen after renouncing his throne, and that his return to Germany cannot be legally demanded. In taking this position, he asserts, Holland is not unneutral but is observing the law and treaties. An unconfirmed report came across that William attempted suicide, and other stories have him quite ill.

Premier Ebert, who may not become the first president of the German republic, appears to be gaining the upper hand, though slowly and with difficulty. Doctor Liebknecht and his Spartacist group have been badly worsted in several elections for members of the soldiers and workmen's council, and his advertised revolution resulted only in a series of rather bloody riots in Berlin and some other cities. There are other elements, however, that enter into the complicated situation, notably the Prussian Guard and other still intact bodies of troops that refuse to disarm and join wholeheartedly with the socialists when they return from the front.

This, in the opinion of some Germans, portends a counter-revolution, presumably for the restoration of the monarchy; and a nucleus for such a movement has been provided by Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former kaiser, who has proclaimed the establishment of a royalist party in Germany. For the present the Prussian Guard is supporting Ebert.

The executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council invited Russian bolsheviks to Berlin to take part in a conference on December 16, but the cabinet has asked the Russian government not to send these delegates, because of the "present situation in Germany." The cabinet was much disturbed by the rash boasting of Joffe, bolshevik ambassador to Germany, that several of the ministers were actually seconding his plan to introduce Russian methods into Germany.

The anxiety of the German people is greatly increased by the belief that the allies will not conclude a peace until a stable form of government is established, and that the chances of getting word from their conquerors are very slim while disorder rules in their land. In order to give the Ebert government a parliamentary basis the reichstag probably will be convened soon. Incidentally, Ebert got rid of Doctor von Solf, who has resigned as minister of foreign affairs.

The American commanders have chosen not to interfere with the civil life of the inhabitants of the occupied cities more than is absolutely necessary. But in the regions occupied by the French and British strict regulations are enforced. When the Huns were in the regions, these are almost copied from the midst of the regulations imposed on the French and Belgians by the Germans.

The German armistice delegates asked that they be permitted to maintain communication with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the allies, but Marshal Foch told them it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice. It appeared likely last week that the armistice would be extended.

Director General McAdoo, expressing, he says, not only his own opinion but that of President Wilson as well, recommends that congress adopt legislation extending the period of government control of railroads at least one year, 1924. He says the prosperity of the nation depends largely on the efficiency of railroads; that to continue government operation under present conditions for 21 months after peace is declared, the limit set by the present law, is impossible, and that unless congress takes the action recommended the roads must be returned to private ownership at the earliest possible moment.

Through the natural difficulties of transportation, the German people are special opportunities would be given American college students with the army and an opportunity to learn French would be afforded all American soldiers. Secretary Baker has not yet replied to the offer.

In outlining the scheme, M. Tardieu said: "American college men would be given access as freely as possible to the French universities, and other establishments for higher education; faculties of peace" before the end of the war is proclaimed.

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The motive behind the Teuton capitulation, he asserted, was the hope, which leading newspapers have openly expressed, of being able to accomplish through negotiation what they could not win through fighting—a division in allied unity. Their methods were already discernible, he said, in their appeals to the victors for mitigation of the armistice terms, and in their attempts to excite suspicion among the allies concerning the supposed aims of some of them.

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